REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Upon entry of this Amendment, which cancels Claims 3-9, and adds new Claims 10-14, Claims 1, 2 and 10-14 remain pending in the present application.

Objections to the Specification

On page 2 of the April 4, 2005 Office Action, various formality objections to the specification were made. These formality objections relate to various typographical errors in the specification. In response, Applicant has corrected the typographical errors, as suggested by the Examiner. An attached Abstract, absent the typographical errors, is attached to this Amendment.

Claim Rejections – Claims 1 and 2

On page 3 of the Office Action, Claim 1 was rejected for allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,535,432 to Dent (hereinafter referred to as "Dent"). For the following reasons, Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Dent discloses a radio telephone that is capable of switching between operating through a land based cellular network and an orbiting satellite system. The satellite/cellular telephone includes a frequency synthesizer that can provide both wide and narrow channel spacing. Figure 1 of Dent shows a block diagram of the satellite/cellular portable telephone. As described beginning at column 3, lines 59 of Dent, when the satellite/cellular phone in an idle mode detects that all GSM stations are becoming weaker, the phone uses the idle time between GSM waking periods to activate satellite circuits to search for a satellite calling channel signal. The satellite receiving

circuits 21 receive a local oscillator signal from a dual mode synthesizer 34. The synthesizer 34 has two outputs – one output from a first phase lock loop (PLL) suitable for GSM communications and an output from a second PLL suitable for the narrowband of a satellite system. When operating in satellite mode, received signals are mixed with the synthesizer's second output, thereby generating an intermediate frequency of 156.4 MHz. The signal is then converted to a second intermediate frequency of 450 kHz by mixing the signal with a 13 MHz reference frequency multiplied by 12.

By contrast, independent Claim 1 of the present application claims a "method for receiving multiple modes of RF signals according to different radio standards...comprising: providing a reference frequency; using the reference frequency to generate channel frequencies for [a] first standard; frequency-multiplying the reference frequency by an integer number to produce a derived reference frequency; and generating channel frequencies for the other standard using a dual modulus synthesizer and the derived reference frequency."

In the Office Action it is asserted that column 4, lines 10-13 of Dent teaches the "frequency-multiplying" operation of Claim 1. Applicant respectfully disagrees. That portion of Dent describes how a second synthesizer output is mixed with received signals in satellite circuitry, to generate a first intermediate frequency, and how the first intermediate frequency is then mixed with a multiple of a reference frequency. These mixing operations cannot be properly characterized as "frequency-multiplying [a] reference frequency by an integer number", as is recited in Claim 1. A mixer does operate to translate a signal of a given frequency to another frequency; however, a mixer

does not perform a function of "frequency-multiplying [a] reference signal by an integer number to produce a derived reference frequency."

Claim 1 also includes an operation of "generating channel frequencies for [another] standard using a dual-modulus synthesizer and the derived reference frequency." Because Dent fails to teach producing a "derived reference frequency" by "frequency-multiplying [a] reference frequency by an integer number, this "generating channel frequencies for the other standard" step of Claim 1, which recites that the channel frequencies be generated in part "using...the derived reference frequency, is also not taught by Dent.

For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicant respectfully believes that the § 102 rejection of independent Claim 1, as allegedly being anticipated by Dent, cannot be properly maintained. Applicant requests, therefore, that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claim 2 was rejected for allegedly being obvious over Dent in view of "Official Notice that IS-136 can be used in a dual-mode receiver." Applicant disagrees with the grounds for this rejection. Irrespective of the grounds for rejection, however, dependent Claim 2 depends from independent Claim 1, which as discussed above is believed to be allowable over the alleged prior art of record. In other words, dependent Claim 2 derives patentability for depending from what appears to be an allowable base claim. For at least this reason, therefore, the § 103 rejection of dependent Claim 2 cannot be properly maintained, and Applicant requests that it be withdrawn.

Allowed Claims

Claims 3-9 were allowed in the Office Action. Applicant has canceled Claims 3-9 in this Amendment, but will be filing those claims in a continuing patent application.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, Applicant believes all claims now pending in this Application are in condition for allowance. The issuance of a formal Notice of Allowance at an early date is respectfully requested.

If the Examiner believes a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this application, please telephone the undersigned at 408-282-1857.

Respectfully submitted,

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